THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country declasion, will be published every Saturday morning at the fol-lowing prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum: three copies for \$5; five opins for \$5; ton copies for \$15; twenty copies, sent to one address, \$2. Subscriptions may communice at any time.

## EDUCATION.

## University of Nashville.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, OR MILITARY COL BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., D. D., Chancel

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1858.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT COLUMNIA COLUMN, Washington, D. C.

oual course of lectures will commence in this October pext, and continue until the 1st of THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Professor of A. WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M.

william P. Johnston, M. D., vofessor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children. Joshua Rilley, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapoulica, and Hygiene. Grant Children, A. Chillam, M. D., of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Chilad Medicine. J. AMPS J. WAMNG, M. D., of Physiology and Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy. It King Stone, M. D., of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. John G. F. HOLSTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Chileal Surgery. HENRY WURTZ, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. SELDEN W. CROW, M. D., SELDEN W. CROW, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

J. RILEY, M. D., Dean,

WASHINGTON INFIRMARY.

Cinical Department of the National Medical College.

During the winter associate conclusion clinical loctures are delivered by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the clinical loctures are delivered by the other professors. Until the commencement of the approaching course these loctures will be delivered daily, commencing at 44% p. m. Students residing in the city are admitted to the above lectures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Curator, who will inform them of the terms, and register their names for vacancies.

W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Agg 19—2awt1stNov

THE UNION ACADEMY .- The exercises of this

THE UNION FEMALE ACADEMY,-The Princion will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1858.

PISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, AT the S.R. of September.

The studies embrace a full course of Aucteut and Modern Languages, the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, English, Music, Drawing

Terror: \$250 per session, payable, invariably, semi-annually in ad-ance, via. \$125 at the commencement of the session, and \$125 or to second Wednesday in February.

This charge includes board, tuition in the regular course am-otern languages, light, froit, washing, mending, &c.—everything, in ort, except books, stationery, and clothing, and what is furnished the pard.

both seep books, stationery, many the pupil. Mosic and drawing are extra charges.

Mosic and drawing are extra charges.

Pamphles containing a full account of the school will be sent to linese who request it. Applications for entrance, or for further information, addressed to the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax and the second of the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax and the second of the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax and the second of the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax and P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax an

Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. Right Rev. John Johns, D. D. The clergy of the diocese.

The Professors of the University of Virginia.

July 24—3tawt88ep

# VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VA. Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. C. WHEAT, A. M., Vice Principal, Assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teac TRUSTEES: Rt. Rev. W. Meade, D. D.; Rt. Rev. J. Johns, D. D.; Rv. J. A. Litane, Col. F. H. Smith, Dr. F. T. Stribling, Wm. Kinney, T. J. Michie, P. Powers, B. Crawford.

Rev. E. C. McGuire, D. D.,
Rev. W. Sparrow, D. D.,
Rev. W. Sparrow, D. D.,
Hon. W. C. Rives,
Hon. W. G. Rives,
Hon. W. G. Rives,
Hon. George W. Summers,
Hon. George W. Summers,
Hon. John Lett.er,
Wm. M. Blackford, Eq.,
Tazewell Taylor, Eq.,
Tazewe

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Descring and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 138 Pointey, saint sevenue, Washington, D. C. The duties of this establishmen till be resumed on Montaly, September 13, 1858. Greniars to be obtained of the Principal, and at the bookstores.

July 21—28 saw Thee Flures Sax

RUGBY ACADEMY, K street, opposite Franklin for a sparse. The exercises of this School with he resumed on the first of September, under the charge of the undersigned, who will give his personal attention to the instruction of young Gentlemen in Segich and the steel structure. Apply by letter or otherwise, for further information to Rev. JAMES A. BARROLD, Washington, D. C. July 27 eodlw

M. RS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 415 & street, Washington, D. C.—The exercises of this achool will be resumed October 1, 1858. Circulars, including forms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address.

STOVE WOOD—Manufactured to order at GALES Sman Fire Wood Mills, fort of 17th street. Office, N. W. corner of 12th and C streets, No. 647, July 31 - 7005

# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

[From the London Musical Gazette, July 17-] Sweden—who has already laid her claim to a position in the art world by issuing Thorwaldsen, Ole Bull, and fenny Lind—has sent us nine of her glee singers, as odd-

voices imitate horns, with much faithfulness, is also out of the common way. This is the only work to which a composer's name is attached, and possibly it is German.

We fear the encore nuisance has "obtained" considerably in Sweden. Her nine representatives do not evince the remotest intention of quitting the platform after the performance of one of their morecour, nor are they particular as to the amount of applause awarded. They simply take off their hats—at least, such as have them; it

ply take off their hats—at least, such as have them; it is quite obvious that those who have not cannot join in the ceremony—replace them, and sing something else. That is not right. Madame Goldschmidt must invite them all to a national feed at Rochampton, and read them, in their native tongue, all that has been said against encores in Punch and the Musical Gazette. That estimable lady, by the by, was present on Monday with her husband and little girl.

GENERAL JACKSON A VIRGINIAN.

cessary and satisfactory for an efficient cruising steam sloop of war, must be included in the proposition, and a list of them must be furnished.

The wood and carpenter work, except the boring out the deadwood for the shaft necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the machinery, boilers, and appendages will be provided at the expense of the Navy Departoment, and it will permit the use of such facilities as it may have for heisting the heavy mechinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery and the feel there will be allowed in the body of the ship, the entire space under the spar dock commencing at 15 feet about the main must, and thence extending forward a distance of 50 feet.

Within this space it is expected to carry coal for five days' steaming at the maximum speed.

In the specifications, the daily consumption of fuel will be stated; also the weight of the machinery, coal, boilers, water in them, shaft, propeller and appendages, with tools and spare work, all of which must not exceed 406 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The distance from the after side of the mainmast to the after side of the forward stern posts will be seven feet. The depth from the local water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 12 feet 1 inch.

The proposal must be accompanied by full specifications and general drawings, having the position of the centre of gravity of the machinery, bolters, &c., marked on them, giving also the capacity of the steam cylinders, pressure of steam, area of foot and delivery valves, and of air pump and outboard delivery valves, space for steam above the water line of the boilers, the five and grade surface, also the diameter, pitch, surface, and kind of propeller and other principal points, that comparisons can readily be made.

The terms of payment will be that, when one-half of the materials and labor provided for in the contract what have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there will be made a payment of 2, part of the whole amount of the con

FRUIVISALS will also be received at the same time and place for the steam machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board catch of the screw sloops-of-war building at the navy-yards at Boston, Philadelphia, and Penzacola under the specifications and conditions above stated, with variations in the following particulars, vir. 1st. Horse power 750 at, at least, 80 revolutions per minute.

24. The total weight for macifiacry, appendages, botlers and water in them, bunkers, tools, spare pieces, and coal must not exceed \$10 are of 2.249 pounds each. The length occupied by the engines and sollers will commence 14 feet about the maintanst. and those second property of the second second property of the second secon

[No. 618.] Notice of the Postponement of the Pub'ic Sales ma ion No. 606.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the late reserve for the torcets or mixed bloods of the Ducotah or Sieux ustion of Indians, seed by Precisimation No. 606, dated May 27, 1858, to be held at land offices at Faribault and Henderson, in the State of Microscon the thirticit of August and sixth of September next, have, by or of the President, been postponed until further notice be given.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION ISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEORGE FARNAM. Coffice on Main street, next door to the Banking House of Cole Summer, & Co., 12 Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farms, farming, or pine lands, to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Minnesota; to attend to the selling or leasing of lands, lots, dwelling houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles, collect rents, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guaranty to loan on real estate worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per cent. interest paid annually. Security on real estate in Wisconsin and Minnesota is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 to 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 por cent, and in Minnesota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mall or express, to any part of the country.

Feb 17—6m

The refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. C. C. Washburne, M. C., Mineral Point, Wis.; Gov. Alox. W. Raindal, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Gov. E. D. Campbell, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. S. D. Hastings, (State treasurer.) Tempecan, Wis.; Hon. Theo. Rodolf, (receiver U. S. land office,) La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do. do.; Hon. Goo. Gall, (judge 6th judicial circuit,) Galeville, Wis.

TEACHER. WANTED .- The trustees of the Rockville Academy, in Montgomery county, Md., wish to engage permanently a gentleman qualified to act as principal of the institution and a predictent in the Latin and Greek languages.

A personal interview with the candidates, and examination as to their scholastic attainments, together with credentials of good moral character, will be required.

Applications will be received until Tuesday, the 24th instant, when an election will be made for the ensuing year, commencing on the lat of Soutember.

when an election will be made for the command, the last of September.

The Rockwille Academy is an endowed and incorporated school. The principal receives \$460 per annum from the State fund and three fifths of the tuition fees.

The town of Rockwille is 15 miles from Washington, connected by tampike with daily communication and mails; is remarkable for health, and possesses many social advantages.

By order of the hoard:

RICHARD J. BOWIE,

Aug 3—3tawt24

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and centlemen lose one of their greatest ustimal attractions—a line head of harr—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to step the hair from falling off-and restore-its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try. B. Harris a Hair Promoter and limpover. A few applications will stop the hair falling of breaking, remove dandruft, keep the scalp clean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the hair; and, attough you may have been haid twenty years, the continued use of it two months will insure you alturntant head of hair. Call and got a bottle, and, if not attailed after the second application, return it and got the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris 'Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by

Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. B. Gl/MAN, drugget, Pennsylvania reconce, near 7th street, and B. B. CLARK, 4); street and Fenn. avenue.

May 21.—2m

MEMOIRS OF RACHEL, by Madame De B. price \$1.

The Pixtos of Central America, their Geography, Population, Compresses, by E. G. Sprier, price \$3.

Memoir of Joseph Cuttis, a Motel Mac; price 56 cents.
The History of Bichard the Third, by Javob Abbott; price 60 cents.
Just received and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

324 Penn, avenue

### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and

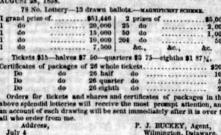
way, cornor Murray at., New York.
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SSUE circular notes and credits for travelle available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, more credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counseller-at-Law Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

PRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1858.-

637,518 1 prize of ...
10,000 1 do ...
10,000 1 do ...
7,500 50 prizes of ...
7,500 50 do ...
3,000 111 do ...



75 No. Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots.

1	day,		BER 11, 185 aber Lottery		n bal	llots.	SPLENDED BO	HINTE.
	1 gr 1 1 1	and prize	o of	.\$35,000 . 15,000 . 10,000 . 7,500 . 4,600	50 50 200	prizes do		\$3 1
		ficates of Do	Tickets \$10 packages o do do		e tick	eta	s \$2 50.	

\$50,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARF, Class Q, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SELTEMBER 25, 1868.

78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—MAGNIFICE
grand prize of. \$60,000 | 2 prizes of.
do 29,377 | 10 do
prizes of. 10,900 200 do
do 8,500 dd do
do 6,000 & 5,000 dc., & 

BRADY'S GALLERY, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street, over Swoony, Bittenhouse, Pant, & Co.'s Banking House.—Mr. BRADY begs respectfully to inform the public that, in consequence of the very liberal patronage he has received since opening his Photographic Gallery at Washington, he will, con-

months.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one deliar spiesars.

The collection of portraits of distinguished men at this gallery is the largest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sundays excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.

July 1—cod3mos

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$200,000 !

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. company in Washington having such a clause in its chi Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability clause of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder liable for lossess.

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N. B.—Nu charge made for policica.

M. W. Gail.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OF NEW YORK.

Net assets Fobroary 1, 1858, 84,685,903 95. Secured in State onds and mortgages of first class.

Frederick S. Winston, president. Isaac Abbott, secretary.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physician, 465 Ninth street.

Pamphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of CHARLES IN SELDEN, Acquit.

N. H.—No charge made for possesses.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

GRAPTON D. HANSON, Secretary.

June 27—1y

June 22 d6m*	CHARLES DE SELDEN, Agent, No. 507 Seventh street		
TURTLES!	TURTLES!!	TURTLASIII	
SULVATI TA	AT LLOYD'S	feloda apris beillio	
NATIONAL PROTACHAST	NATIONAL RESTAURANT,	AT LION	
Secretary Private		NATIONAL RESTAUR.	

How refreshing it is to meet with a human soul fresh and unconventionalized—one who is yet uncorrupted by custom. And can see things as they really are—for most of us. has i here lived so long in a conventional world that we only see obt ets method there day, in the person of a young Frenchish fresh from Paris, but uncorrupted by fashion and custom, and who looked with clear and piercing vision at once at the matter before her, and with simplicity told us what she saw. She had been in the Ladies Galley in the House of Commons, and heard a learned member of high position speak; and when we asked what she thought of his speaking, she said, "I thought that heaght have said all that he had to say in fewer word." And it was so. This lady had hit the blot—the scallar vice—of the House of Commons; for scarcely a man speaks there who would not speak better, more forceby, and more effectively, if he were to use only half the verds. We, too, heard the speech which this may hear, and the following, though not a verbal repost, will give an idea of what it was, and prove the truth of the young lady's criticism: "Sir, the honorable and learned member who has just sat down has made a proposition—has proposed a clause—which, however good it may be in tealf, I am sorry to be obliged to saythough I say it with regret—I cannot accede to the proposition which the honorable and learned member has made, and which he wishes me to introduce in this bill; it was discussed in a full house, and after long discussion was rejected by a large majority; and I cannot accede to a proposition which interferes with certain long-continued and ancient-vested interests in a house so thin as this indeed, with scarcely the requisite forty members present; and which, as I said before, was debated at great length in a full house on a former occasion, after a discussion long and able, rejected in a full house by a large majority. The proposition was, on its introduction on a former occasion, after a discussion long and able, rejected in a full house by shops about Marseilles, and work, sell, and even walk in the town, upon giving a penny to the Turk with whom each of them was coupled, and eight pence to the man who guarded them. They were also allowed to receive money from their friends—not, however, if they were Protestants. This class of slaves was selected for espe-cial ill-treatment and indignities, and their sufferings were very great. If a Protestant slave refused to kneel cle of monopoly in some forbidden district. The galleys were much used in the Mediterranean to guard the coasts and convey merchant ships. They were used with their long howitzer guns to sink fire-ships, and to tow along disabled men-of-war. looking fish as one would meet with in a good many days' march, but with a nationality and distinctness of character about their songs and singing that has its charm, proposition, because it was not right the session, when the session in a thin house at the end of the session, when the same proposal had been discussed and rejected by a large majority of a full house on a former occasion." But alas! this is not the full extent of the evil. On the and that will probably render them popular in England for some time to come. Here is a description of their ap-

large majority of a full house on a former occasion."
But alas! this is not the full extent of the evil. On the occasion alluded to, there were only about thirty members present, and the matter dropped. But if there had been a full house, in all probability some half-dozen members on each side would have risen merely to reiterate what the former speakers had said. For it is another fault of the House of Commons, that honorable members not only repeat themselves, but will stand up for half-anhour merely to reiterate over and over again what had been already advanced by others. How common, for instance, it is for a gentleman to begin with, "I quite agree with every word that the honorable gentleman, who has just sat down, has said;" and then go on for half an hour or more and repeat all that has just been uttered. Oh! time, time, how little do we think of thy value! We have pondered this matter often, and we have decided that, on a charitable estimate, more than half the time of every night is wasted by unnecessary talk—talk which consists of mere repetition. And only think what this waste of time amounts to in one session. Say that the house sits 160 nights in a year, and on the average eight hours a night; it follows that every member present lesse during the session 400 hours, or somewhat more than 33 working days, of 12 hours. And if on the average 200 members are always present, the total loss of time, wasted by this diffuse speaking and unne-

on the average 200 members are always present, the total loss of time, wasted by this diffuse speaking and unnecessary repetition, amounts to 18 years of time every session. Mr. Cobden used to say that, as a rule, he never repeated arguments which had been used before in the course of an evening; and that he had many times refused to speak because some one had forestalled his arguments. And every one knows that Mr. Cobden refer. And every one knows that Mr. Cobden never

in the same speech, repeated himself. On is is onusal. We might then meet in February and rise in May, and do more business than we do now. And further, we venture to say that, if honorable members were more concise, they would be far more effective, and, of course, gain more fame. It is really wonderful that gentlemen do not see that the loose relievative which they gain more tame. It is really wonderful that gentlemen do not see that the loose, reiterative style which they adopt terribly destroys the effect of their arguments. "The blacksmith who flourishes his hammer over his head before he strikes does not produce half the effect as he that brings it down direct upon the hot iron on the smithy, whilst the latter can deliver two strokes in the time that the former takes to deliver one." All about

the walls of Westminster Palace and the floors Sir Charles Barry has written certain scriptural sentences, such as "Fear God and honor the Queen," "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," &c. An honorable member lately suggested that it would be wise if the worthy architect would place over the door of the house another text—"Let thy words be few."

# FRENCH GALLEY SLAVES.

In a recent number of Household Words was given an interesting but perhaps exaggerated account of the galleys of France during the reign of Louis XIV, who was wont to punish his Protestant subjects by compelling them to total in the galleys. The galleys were long, shallow, flat, decked vessels, with two masts, seldom able to use their broad fun-sails except in fine weather. There were tire slayer to every our and in all three hundred. were five slaves to every our, and in all three hundred slaves. The top-sawyers, or upper-end rowers, were gen-erally shaven Turks, who were thus allotted the most crally shaven rurks, who were thus afforce the most laborious place in the vessel. To keep down these three hundred desperate bondsmen, each galley had a crew of one hundred and fifty men, including officers, soldiers, seamen, and servants. The officers had places of shelter seamen, and servants. The officers had places of shelter from the weather, but the only protection afforded the rest consisted of a sort of tent or awning suspended by a cable slung from stem to stern. Even this was removed on the appearance of a fresh breeze or the token of a storm, it being a dangerous overweight for the boat. Consequently the slaves were often exposed to severe weather. The slave's yearly allowance for clothes was two coarse canvas shirts, and a little red serge jerkin, slit up on each side to give their arms full play. Every three years they received a coarse frock, and for their shaved heads a little red Phyrgian cap, similar to that which the revolution afterwards rendered so terrible. Sick or well, their only bed was a board a foot and a half broad.

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The fatigue of lifting the great cars of a galley was excessive. The slave rose to draw his stroke and then fell back with a bumping jerk that would have astonished our amateur boatmen. In all seasons, het or cold, the pargitation trickied down their harassed limbs; and when they began to grow faint and fag, one of the committee or boatewains ran down the gangboard, which infersected the ship, to find out the rascal who did not keep touch and time with the rest. Weak or lazy, dying or worn out, they did not care—he might be a sapless boy, he might be a decrepted old man—down came on his shoulders the centurion's rod, which was so long, generally, that the two or three nearest rowers also felt the blow, which left scars and red letters on every back on which it fell. To support these hardships, he slaves received every morning a portion of good bicuit, and at ten a porting of hot water song, with some renoid oil, musty poss and beans floating on top. When on the full the world were for their labor.

If the weather was rough, the galleys could not put to see, and such alaves as had trades worked at them, while the two-thrids of a pint of wine, morning and evening. When in port, those who had money were allowed to buy meat.

If the weather was rough, the galleys could not put to see, and such alaves as had trades worked at them, while the world had been the regular price for their labor.

Such a life of toil, im

1st auditor

WASTE OF TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. out bed or pallets. When the scaffold grew full, the I immediately inquired if he had ever known a family of decrease were laid out on the calles sometimes as many as the name of Jackson, who had resided on Mr. James

out bed or pallets. When the scaffold grew full, the slaves were laid out on the cables, sometimes as many as eighty at once, stench and pestilence reigning supreme, and adding to their discomfort. The chaplains who went into this den of death wore a frock to protect their clothes from the vermin. In this dreadful hole there was only three feet space between the scaffold and the ceiling, and the confessor had to lie down beside the dying men to listen to their confessions. The place was so horrible that the sick preferred to die straining at the oar rather than come in contact with its foulness. There was a surgeon to attend to the unfortunate creatures, but his skill was powerless against the effects of their dreadful treatment. The best of drugs, too, were furnished by the government, but they were kept as perquisites by the surgeons. The steward also preyed upon the unfortunate witches by keeping back the extra allowances ordered to be furnished to them when sick—in fact, quite starving them to death.

There were in the galleys five sorts of persons—seamen, Turks, deserters, criminals, and Protestants. The Turks were generally very stout men, and were employed to manage the stroke oar. They had the same allowance as the soldiers, and wore no chains, but had a ring around their ankles. They were servants to the officers, and were no chains, but had a ring around their ankles. They were servants to the officers, and were no chains, but had a ring around their ankles. They were servants to the officers, and were on chains, but had a ring around their ankles. They were servants to the officers, and were on chains, but had a ring around their ankles. They were servants to the officers, and were continently honest and trustworthy. When they arrived at any port they were allowed to trade, so that some of them were worth three or four hundred pounds, which they generally sent home to their families. They banded together to protect each other, and by this means averted much of the cruelty that was practised upon the rival of the family in 1768 direct from Ireland, in the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina—bringing the youngest son of the family named Andrew with them. Thus we have on good authority (mine cannot be doubted, for my informant survived till recently) two familiaboth Irish, who emigrated to the Waxhaw settlement and each family having their youngest son named Andrew. I have understood that that settlement was believed to be in North Carolina previous to the revolution; that her courts had jurisdiction over its Inhabitants, it being included in one of her counties; that after the revolution the two States of South and North Carolina had the division line run, and that that settlement fell into South Carolina. Could it be possible that two families from Ireland, each having three sons, the youngest one in each family bearing the name of Andrew, could arrive in the same year of 1768 in the same settlement?

EXTRAORDINARY LUNACY-INOUIRY.

(From the London Morning Star.)

At York Castle, on Friday and Saturday, a commission of inquiry took place before Mr. F. Barlow, master in Innacy, touching the state of mind of Mrs. Mary Turner, wife of Mr. Charles Turner, official assignee in the Liverpool bankruptcy court, who had lately been confined at Acomb House, near York, a private lunatic asylum, in the care of Mr. Metcalfe. Mr. Aspinall appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., for the suppessed lunatic, It appeared from the statement of the counsel that Mrs. Turner some years ago formed suspicions of jealousy against her husband, and subsequently she laid violent hands upon him; and her conduct was so strange, she having on one occasion fractured her husband's skull with a peker, that she was placed in Mr. Metcalfe's establishment. She twice escaped from this establishment. tablishment. She twice escaped from this establishment. Conflicting evidence as to the state of her mind were given. The surgeon (Mr. Metcalfe) admitted he had called Mrs. Turner a foul name, and that he had comcalled Mrs. Turner a foul name, and that he had compelled her to undress before him. For some time, no legal adviser was allowed to see Mrs. Turner at the asylum, and it was only by application to the commissioner in lunacy, and the intervention of Lord Shaftesbury, that interviews were obtained. Mr. James contended that Mrs. Turner had been illtreated by her husband, and that she was deserving of sympathy, instead of the cruel treatment to which she had been subjected. He commented in severe terms upon the conduct of Mr. Metcalfe. Mr. Aspinall having replied, the jury retired, and, after an absence of half an hour, they returned the following as their verdict: "We find Mary Jane Turner to be of sound mind, and the jury cannot separate without reflecting upon the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, the keeper of Acomb House, and beg to draw the attention of the commissioners in lunacy thereto." This was the opinion of thirteen of the jury, and seven to the contrary. The commissioner said he could only receive the and that will probably render them popular in England for some time to come. Here is a description of their appearance, taken from the Morning Post:

"The alto, a Laplander, we believe, looks as if he had been living upon train-oil all his life, whilst his attire displayed a curious cross betwitt that of a Chinese teagatherer and an English butcher. The principal tenor, with tight leather inexpressibles, and a huge stiff frill standing erect to the top of his head, resembled at once a bold sportsman and a frightened vulture. Another gentleman, with a very high hat running to a peak, and bandages about his legs, looked like a goaty Persian. Another resembled a half starved Zouave in undress. The rest had the air of doubtful peasants. All were differently attired, and presented an appearance more curious than picturesque." opinion of thirteen of the jury, and sever to the con-trary. The commissioner said he could only receive the verdict as to Mrs. Turner being of sound mind, but he should deal with the other part of the presentment in a different manner. The thirteen jurymen who had agreed to the above verdict signed an inquisition in which it was stated that Mrs. Turner was of sound mind, and that she was sufficient for the government of her property.

# STEEL PENS.

This description is as true as the needle. The oddity is increased by the variety of the costumes, and one is puzzled to conjecture why such difference should be, and particularly why some should wear their hats while they are singing, and others dispense with the capital surmount. Perhaps the singing is thereby influenced. We have heard of tenor singers whose chest notes dependentuch on the absence or presence of shirt studs. Whether the hatted or unhatted Swedes are the best vocalists we The immensity of this manufacture is hardly concaiva-ble, yet it is a source of industry and wealth to a large number of enterprisipg and ingenious manufacturers. The number of steel pens annually produced in Birmingham, much on the absence or presence of shirt studs. Whether the hatted or unhatted Swedes are the best vocalists we cannot pretend to decide, for their unanimity is astonishing: their crescedos and diminuendos are managed to perfection, iforzandos and other suddennesses with equal adroitness, and they go as one voice. This being the case, and as one volce, or one singer, cannot both wear a hat and not wear it at the same moment, we have no means of separating these folks according to their respective merits, at which we are somewhat chagrined, for we do not like to be posed in this way. Besides, it is so unusual for hattitude to be preserved in the presence of in-door company that, if it is sanctioned in such an instance as this on the score of nationality, one wonders why, in the name of goodness, they should not all wear their hats. Verily, 'tis a knotty point.

The roundness of tone of these singers, both in loud and soft passages, is very remarkable, and iforzandos are produced with no less care than energy, the preservation of quality of tone in the sudden forcing of the voice being quite surprising. Their united power is extraordinary. It is evidently the result of constant practice together, and in this respect their performance will be a great "caution" to our concert vocalists, too many of whom resard rehearsals as very unnecessary ceremonies. number of enterprising and ingenious manuscritiers. The number of steel pens annually produced in Birmingham, England, is said to be upwards of one thousand millious. One establishment has the distinctive marks of five hundred different dealers in all parts of England, as well as on the continents of Europe and America, for whom the pens are manufactured according to order. The method of forming the pen or nib from the metal is rapid and curious. It is thus described: The sheets of steel are reduced to the requisite tenuity by successive transits through the rolling mill, operations tended by men and boys. When reduced to the thinness of a steel pen, length about two feet, breadth two and a half to three inches, the sheets are ready for punching out the blanks. The process is performed with great rapidity, one girl of average industry and dexterity being able to punch out about one hundred gross a day. The next operation is to place the blank in a concave die, on which a slight touch from a convex punch produces the requisite shape—that of the semi-tube. The slits and apertures to increase the clasticity and the maker's or vendor's name or mark are produced by a similar tool. Previously, however, the pen undergoes a variety of other processes. When complete, all but the slit, it is soft and pliable, and may be bent or duced by a similar tool. Previously, however, the pen undergoes a variety of other processes. When complete, all but the slit, it is soft and pliable, and may be bent or twisted in the hand like a piece of thin lead. Being collected in grosses or great grosses, the pens are thrown into little iron square boxes and placed in a furnace, where they remain till box and pen are of a white heat. They are then taken out, and thrown, hissing hot, into pails or tanks of oil, when they may be broken like so many wafers; after draining, they are made to revolve rapidly in a perforated cylinder. great "caution" to our concert vocalists, too many of whom regard rehearsals as very unnecessary coremonies. The compositions which they introduce are very peculiar, and no composer's name is appended. They are, in all probability, thoroughly national airs, harmonized, for we did not, at our visit on Monday morning, observe that much constructive skill had been brought to bear on their part-songs. A "Trum-marsch," though there is not much imitation of the drum introduced, is clever, and will, doubtless, become popular. A glee, by Bellman, in the refrain of which words are dispensed with and the voices imitate horns, with much faithfulness, is also out of the common way. This is the only work to which a

## M. DUMAS'S RECEIPT FOR CHICKEN ROASTING. "Can you roast a chicken?" "Yes," I hear you say

"Can you roast a chicken?" "Yes," I hear you say:
"everybody can roast a chicken—especially with our
patent ovens. Put the chicken in a dish, fill the dish
with butter, place the dish in the oven, and baste the
chicken frequently, and it will soon be well roasted."
"Poush! I really cannot talk with such a boor as you;
it will be time lost. A roast, baked in the oven! Why,
that is fit only for Esquimaux, Hottentots, and Arabs!"
"Very well, then, roast it on the spit." "Ah! that's
better; but you know that is the infancy of the culinary
art." "The infancy of the art?" "Yes, my good
friend. Just tell me how many holes do you make in
your chicken, when roasted in this way?" "Four, if I
am not mistaken—two horizontally and two vertically."
"Well, that is just three too many! for, the more holes
the chicken has the more juice it loses; and the juice of
chickens, when it has once fallen into the gravy-bowl,
is fit for nothing but to pour on spinach; and, if you
will believe me, spinach is better still with the fut of
quails. Use no spit, my dear child—use no skewers;
try a simple twine string. Take your chicken, thrust its
head in between its two collar-bones, so as to make the
head enter the cavity of the trunk, (this is the Belgian
manner;) then sew the skin of the neck, so as to close
hermetically the wounds of the breast. Turn the chicken
and thrust into it the liver, a small onion, a piece of butter rolled in pepper and salt, and before a bright wood
fire hang your chicken by the legs to a twine string, and,
turn the string with your fingers. Then pour into the
dripping pan a large teacup of cream, and a plece of butter the size of an egg; baste the chicken with this lustter and cream mixed together, and introduce as much of
it as you can.

Wine Growers' Convention.—The Mobile Daily Mercury, of the 14th instant, publishes a report of the meeting of the wine-growing citizens of Citronville, in that State. A constitution was adopted, and a company formed for twenty years, the objects of which are to manufacture wine, brandy, alcohol, vinegar, &c., and to grow the grapes, though they will purchase all grapes that may be brought to their press. The capital, for the present, is fixed at \$25,000, divided into shares of \$100, not more than 25 per cent. of which shall be called in in any one year. The whole amount of stock has been subscribed.

We have had the pleasure of making the acques of Pr. Neuman, who has been engaged for the lasteen months in collecting living specimens of all 119 1858, ferent kinds of animals in Toxas. He was sent outly paypressly for this purpose by the Emperor of Russia. First has a collection of nearly 5,000 different animals, which has has a collection of nearly 5,000 different animals, which he has been persuaded by some of our citizens to exhibit in this city, which he will do in about ten days, when he will bring them here on his way to New York, where there is a vessel now vaiting to take them to Russia.—

Gateston News, Asy. 5th.